

GRESHAM OUTLOOK
TWICE A WEEK

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The Linotype Way is the Way that Wins.

Official paper of the Town of Gresham
Official paper of the Town of Fairview.

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TAX LIST ADVERTISING

One of the measures that will be found on the November ballot is an act to put a stop to the custom of advertising the delinquent tax list each year in every county in Oregon. Each taxpayer is familiar with the custom and every reader of county seat newspapers has scanned the delinquent list to see if, perchance, his name might not be in it through some oversight of the tax collector, even after he has paid his taxes in full. Such mistakes have happened and will happen again.

Two years ago the Portland Journal began a war on the delinquent tax list, asserting that a postal card notice would do just as well and thereby save the taxpayers the cost of advertising it. Through the efforts of C. S. Jackson, editor of the Journal, the proposed act will be submitted to the voters next fall in the form of an initiative bill, and if carried it will become a law. Thereafter there would be no advertising of the list and each delinquent would get a card telling him of his neglect.

The proposed act has raised a great storm of protest in all the county seat papers that have hitherto had the advertising of the delinquent list. They are directly interested, as they will be, for it will take away the revenues they have hitherto enjoyed from printing the advertisements. The change would probably be for economy to some extent, but it might not be for efficiency, for a postal card cannot do the effective work that half a dozen insertions of the notice could do in a legitimate newspaper—and only the legitimate newspapers are given the notices to print.

To many newspapers the delinquent tax list is of no importance as a revenue producer because they fail to measure up to the requirements of the law in location or in circulation. The Outlook is one of such papers, not being situated in the right town to have the privilege, but is of the opinion that the law as it stands is better than a law to notify the delinquent taxpayer by a card that he has not paid his taxes. If the law is to be changed it would be just as well to repeal it entirely and have no substitute.

A taxpayer knows, or should know, whether his taxes are paid or not just as he knows when to be at the station to take a departing train, or when services at his church begin, or as he knows a hundred other things. He knows when and how to pay his taxes without being notified. And if he fails to pay he knows the penalties.

But granting that he needs jogging up, the newspaper is the best medium to call his attention to his delinquency. The notice that a certain piece of property is delinquent for taxes may affect more persons than one and a postal card to one individual would not meet the eye of the others interested. It frequently happens that a piece of property is assessed to the wrong person after it has changed hands. A newspaper notice would call the attention of all parties interested to the fact—something a card would not do, and thereby prevent a lot of trouble to the former and present owner and to the tax collector's office, and in some cases save someone a lot of expense and perhaps unnecessary litigation. It would seem best to vote the measure down and let the present law stand.

ON THEIR WAY.

The Crown Prince's army is taking the back track to Berlin. It is on its way there, but will most likely make another determined stand before it reaches the Rhine, from where there is small hope of dislodging it only after a hard-fought battle.

Four weeks ago yesterday the Germans began their great drive, the object of which was to break through between Soissons and Rheims, and to capture the latter city. Today they have been driven back to and beyond the Marne. Though the German army as a whole has managed to get out of the salient, it has lost thousands of

men in killed, wounded and captured, and a vast amount of supplies and ammunition. There seems to be no longer any expectation of a serious German offensive on other parts of the line.

The allies have won a great victory. General Pershing reported a week ago that "the full fruits of victory" have been realized. One of these fruits is a great increase in the fighting spirit of the allied armies. Having won an important battle, they are now confident of their ability to keep on winning. The faith of officers and men in their commander-in-chief is said to be absolute. And well it may be, for all experts agree that Foch's strategy in this campaign has been masterly.

When the truth as to the German defeat is fully known in Austria it is possible that serious consequences—serious, that is, to the central powers—may follow. The Turks are likely to realize that little help is henceforth to be looked for from Germany. Neutral nations will be powerfully impressed. Even in far away Mexico it is said that the government is less friendly to Germany and a good deal more friendly to the United States. Those who believed that Germany was "bound to win," and governed their action accordingly, may find it advisable to revise their opinions.

The allies have the Germans on the run and are going to follow up their advantage.

INSURANCE BEHIND THE LINES.

There is a possibility that the people of this country may be called up for a large sum of money they have not been calculating upon. If certain suggestions are adopted a great amount of money will have to be forthcoming, although the sum is not stated.

The suggestion has been made that this sum of money be raised by voluntary contributions in this country for the purpose of paying pensions to war workers who are in the danger zone, but who are not enlisted men or women. This suggestion is doubtless worthy of serious consideration, but if that is true there is no particular reason why the payment of such pensions should not become a governmental function. Better still, perhaps, would be the extension of the army-navy insurance provisions to such war workers as are not now insured.

This nation has come to the conclusion that the insurance law for soldiers and sailors was a wise piece of legislation and the enlisted men evidently so regard it because most of them have availed themselves of its provisions. But this law does not reach many who are making sacrifices almost equal as great as those made by the soldiers and sailors. It does not reach the Red Cross nurses and Red Cross men workers. It does not extend to the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus and similar organizations.

The tasks that the workers in these relief organizations have to perform are dangerous tasks. The work is hard at every stage and a surprisingly large number of these noncombatants have been killed or injured. The statement has been made repeatedly that a certain number of people must be employed behind the lines in order to keep one man equipped for duty at the front. That being true we must assume that the work of the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus and the like is essential work.

These workers have been recruited from all classes. Many of them are men and women of independent means. They can afford to make the financial sacrifices involved. But thousands of others must work for a living when their families will suffer. If they are wounded they cannot in many instances become wage earners again.

Extending the insurance law to them would take care of their financial problems to a large extent and would be nothing more than the country will feel is right and just. If this extension is not made then certainly they should come in for pensions if they should happen to return home incapacitated for future usefulness.

READING THE SIGNS.

The several neutral nations have begun to take stock of their opportunity to jump off the fence and land on the right side of it. The recent victorious progress of the allied troops on the western front is decidedly heartening to them and to other small countries engaged in the war. Norway and Sweden are particularly referred to, for there were times when it appeared that they would cast their lot with the Germans. Their statesmen saw the fate of Belgium. They saw what had happened to other weak countries after opposing the Teutonic powers. So they were afraid to express friendship for the allied cause lest Germany vent her wrath by devastating the country under the plea of military necessity.

Spain apparently has seen the handwriting on the wall. The correspondent of a pro-German newspaper has visited the American front and is now sending glowing accounts of the American fighters, much to the discomfiture of the pro-Germans in Spain and also to the displeasure of the Spanish newspapers that are friendly to the Kaiser. He insists that Spain learned a costly

lesson in 1898, and that the Spainsards should realize that the future of their country and the future of America are akin.

There seems no doubt now that the German star is waning. The Kaiser is not yet whipped and the road to Berlin will be a long and bloody one. Yet it will be traveled victoriously. The middle-of-the-road countries are ready to side with the winner. Their diplomats want to be friendly to those nations that have their say at the table. Thus the stock of the allies has taken a sharp advance, and they continue to grow in popularity.

Word comes from France that the people have taken fresh courage, and that they feel America is now really in the war. From this time on America is going to be forced to bear the brunt of the fighting. This, of course, is no more than right. France, England and Italy stood between us and the Kaiser for a long time. We should begin to do our share and a little bit more.

SAVING AND SERVING

By economizing in consumption and with the resultant saving purchasing the Government's war securities the American citizen performs a double duty. The citizen and the Government can not use the same labor and material and the labor can not be used by the Government. If the citizen economizes in consumption, so much material and labor and transportation space is left free for Government uses. And when the saving effected is lent to the Government more money is thus placed at the disposal of the Government.

The more the people save the more money, labor, and materials are left for the winning of the war, the greater and more complete the support given to our fighting men.

Henry Ford, the president's hand-picked candidate for senator from Michigan, is getting a few sidewinders in the Roosevelt editorials. But why doesn't the Colonel do his sidewinding in Michigan? Henry Ford isn't running for Senator in Oregon or Missouri.

We notice that several women have been placed on the local draft boards over in Clackamas county. They ought to be allowed to pass on the military capabilities of all bachelors under the 45-year age limit.

Over in London they are calling the American soldiers "Attaboys" It does not reach our western boys yet. "Attaboy" is a mixture of slum, bleacher, garlic and buzzard's roost and not American at all.

The tobacco factories have decided just what is a necessary tobacco ration in "chewing" and "smoking," and it would be thoughtful in Mr. Hoover to decide just what is a legitimate chewing gum ration.

An insurance agent tells us that our expectancy is less than forty years. Therefore it is unlikely that we shall live to see a campaign in Multnomah county without Lafferty.

When General Foch said he preferred his own map to that of Hindenburg, he had in mind some important changes that he intended to make in Hindenburg's chart.

Wonder if anyone remembers the days when the workers used to knock off fifteen minutes early, so they'd be sure to hear the whistle?

German soldiers on the western front probably have little trouble in keeping the insurance agents out of talking range.

When future generations of German mothers wish to frighten their children they'll say: The Yanks 'll get you."

The time is coming soon when one military zone where vice is prohibited will begin right where the other ends.

It takes some folks longer to buy five cents worth of candy than it does others to buy an automobile.

The idea is growing that we have made a good start, but it's still a considerable distance to Berlin.

Our boys are now able to shoot the trouser-seats of the Huns and make them look like flour sifters.

The things the Kaiser has been seeing are not likely to improve either his eyesight or his disposition.

We wonder if the gas the boches are using on the Yankees isn't laughing gas.

Dentist Davis maybe gassed his royal patient and had him talking silly.

A full sugar bowl on the table will not increase the supply of sugar.

In these war times give liberally of everything except sugar.

Stomach and Liver Troubles.

No end of misery and actual suffering is caused by disorders of the stomach and liver, and may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Give them a trial. They only cost a quarter—Ad.

REVENUES AND WAR PROFITS.

Those who read newspapers are aware of the fact that the ways and means committee of the national house of representatives is now framing a new revenue bill to increase the government's revenues from taxes from \$4,000,000,000 a year to \$8,000,000,000.

Those who paid income or profits taxes this year will understand that they will pay probably twice as much next year, and those engaged in certain activities will be interested to learn through the medium of the Associated Press that "the president is especially interested in a heavy tax on war profits."

"The president has given careful study," the report says, "to the present tax system and also to the English system, which imposes a flat tax of 80 per cent on such profits."

Much has been said about profiteering since the beginning of the war. No long as it was directed against the European nations nobody cared. It seemed to be accepted as the proper thing to squeeze England and France to the last farthing.

Since the entry of the United States into the war, however, profiteering has been roundly denounced, but no serious attempt has been made to stop it, and there has been progressive inflation until all price levels are at heights that excite some alarm among those who ponder the financial problems of the country.

The truth of the matter is, people are profiteering and are unconscious of the offense against morals and patriotism they are committing. No doubt the average man engaged in selling articles of necessity would be surprised if somebody were to tell him that he is profiteering.

He is merely raising prices because everybody else does it and because he is called upon to subscribe for bonds and other war funds. Some of them regard money expended for United States bonds as a business expense instead of an investment and think that prices should be high enough to absorb such costs.

It is little use to argue how wrong all this is, but the president's plan to lay heavy taxes on war profits is calculated to prove a corrective, in some degree, of faulty economic conditions, as well as an effective revenue producer.

It will hammer into the consciousness of the profiteers that war is no time for men to swell their fortunes and those who do so at the expense of the public are not going to be permitted to keep such gains. It will also place the burdens of the war upon those who have made the heaviest profits. And the heavier the profit, the heavier the rate the government will lay upon it.

When men learn that a time of war is not a time for the rich to grow richer at the expense of mankind, when they learn that if they manifest rapacity and greed the government will come behind them and take from them what they have unfairly collected from the public, it may be they will be able to see that it is the fair and patriotic thing to deal justly by the public and by the people they employ.

It is the inflation that these men have brought about that is responsible for the high cost of the war. Their greed having made the war more expensive, they will have to pay more of the cost out of their ill-gotten gains.

If the new revenue bill with its enormously increased profits and income taxes serves to discourage profiteering, it will have not only performed the vital service of providing the government with the sinews of war, but it will have taught a lesson to certain business interests of the country that would better be learned now than later when the stern discipline of peace rivets the attention of the nation upon the men who used the nation's calamity as an opportunity to riot in spoil.—Houston Post.

Tailoring

For men and women—cleaning, pressing and repairing done well. Peter Lenard, Powell street.

The alive-to-the-times parent gives his son a college education. Mt. Angel College, St. Benedict, Ore. Address Rev. R. T. Meier.—Adv.

Carco spray for maggot on cabbage, beets, turnips, radishes, etc. All sizes at L. L. Kidder Hdw. Co.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Portland, Oregon, July 18, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Tim F. Gunn, of Sandy, Oregon, who, on July 3, 1918, made Homestead Entry, No. 05164, for SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 5 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office, at Portland, Oregon, on the 29th day of August, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Will H. Webber, of Cherryville, Oregon; Mrs. Bertie Webber, of Cherryville, Oregon; Jack Scales, of Sandy, Oregon; George H. Krebs, of Sandy, Oregon. Proof made under Acts of June 6, 1912 and Act of June 9, 1916. N. CAMPBELL, Register.

Professional and Business Ads.

DENTISTS
PHONES: Office 114 Res. 115
W. J. OTT
DENTIST
Gresham office over Anchor store, entrance next door to Hardware store. In Sandy every Tuesday and Wednesday.

PHONES—Office 517 Residence 51x
J. E. CLANAHAN
DENTIST
Office: First State Bank Building GRESHAM, OREGON

DR. H. H. OTT
DENTIST
Howitt Building Gresham, Oregon
PHONE 113

PHYSICIANS
PHONES: Residence 111; Office 11x
H. H. HUGHES, M. D.
Hours—10-12 a. m. 2-4 and 7-8 p. m.
Office, Howitt Building GRESHAM, OREGON

Office Phone 46 Res. Phone 513
GEO. INGLIS, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office, over First State Bank Hours 1 to 5 p. m. GRESHAM, ORE.

PHONES, Office 621 Res. 55x1
EMILY F. BOLCOM, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
WOMEN and CHILDREN
Office Hours: 10 a. m. to 12 m. 1 p. to 3 p. m.
Office over Bank of Gresham

PHONES—Residence, Tabor 120
Office Main 452, Home A-552
J. M. SHORT, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Res. 59 East 9th St.
Office, 1111-12 Seiling Building PORTLAND, OREGON

DR. MABEL JANE DORING
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
512 Morgan Bldg., Portland, Ore.
Phone Marshall 1899

DR. N. PLYLER
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Consultation and Examination Free.
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and
C. G. SCHNEIDER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
FIRST STATE BANK GRESHAM

W. S. WOOD
Auctioneer
Vancouver, Washington
Farm and Stock Sales a Specialty
Phone Vancouver 614, or Gresham Outlook 761

PHONE 33x1
DR. A. H. WRIGHT
Veterinary Surgeon
Office at Residence on So. Roberts Av.
Special attention given to diseases of cattle.
Have your horses' teeth examined by an expert. No charge

Contractor and Builder
General Contractor
Septic Tanks
Jackscrews for Rent
FRANK C. JONES
Gresham, Ore.

Phone 901
If you have Cattle of any kind to sell or wish to buy

Livestock Hauling by Truck
at a reasonable price

E. BAUMANN
GRESHAM, OREGON

One-ton truck for hire. Express and hauling. H. Christensen. Phone 13.

BROWN ROT CAUSES PRUNES TO SUFFER

A peculiar prune trouble thought by many growers to be brown rot but not related to it any way, is reported to H. P. Bars, plant pathologist at O. A. C., from prune districts throughout Oregon. The trouble, thinks Prof. Bars, is due to the severe and prolonged drought followed by the rains of late July. The sudden change from dry to moist conditions probably induced changes in the fruit which brought on structural and physiological breaking down in the flesh. No brown rot is visible so far this year, and although many prunes will be lost from the injury reported it is still true that many unaffected may mature in fair shape, as the trouble is not contagious or infectious.

WANTS

LIVESTOCK
COWS
GOOD MILCH GOAT—Wanted. R. R. Carlson, Gresham, Ore. 49

SEVERAL FRESH FAMILY COWS for sale. E. Baumann, Gresham, phone 901. 11

PIGS
PIGS AND SHOATS for sale. S. T. Lind, phone 28x1. 11

REAL ESTATE, RENTALS
A SNAP
Quarter section good land in line location in central Alberta, Canada. Near railway. Offered at \$12 per acre if taken at once. For particulars see Mrs. B. H. Green, Gresham, near library.

PASTURE FOR RENT, also fruit for sale at the following prices; black Republican cherries, 3 cents; pie cherries, 2 cents a pound; pears, 55c; apples \$1.25 a box. Douglas Beaver Gardens, half mile south of Troutdale. 11

WANTED LOANS—I can place \$600 and \$3000 on first-class properties, first mortgage, at once. John Brown, phone 981.

MISCELLANEOUS
Gresham Millinery
Watch for announcement of big opening in the near future.

FOST—In April 2 dark fox hounds, blue stripe down front of neck. Notify D. Hoffmeister, Eagle Creek, Oregon. \$5 reward. 49

FOR SALE—10 tons of Oat hay at \$20 per ton in the barn. Inquire of J. T. Lundbom, phone 465. 49

YELLOW TRANSPARENT APPLES for sale; also Peach Plums. Mrs. Sophia Stone, Anderson Station, phone 421. 49

FOR SALE—Dodge car, in perfect condition. Will stand expert examination. Price right. Time if desired. R. R. Carlson. 11

LOST—On Gresham Butte, Sunday, Aug. 4, a brown pocketbook containing \$20 currency and valuable papers. \$10 reward offered, or, if finder feels himself entitled to the money, return pocketbook and papers to A. E. Hill, c/o Outlook.

1914 FORD FOR SALE—Good tires and some extras. Equipped with new engine. Price \$325. Phone 168.

Fruit Wanted.
Home Packing Co., will pay market prices for pears, blackberries, apples and quince. The minimum price for pears, \$40 per ton. Blackberries, 5 to 8 cents per pound.

For Sale.
One L-15 Blizard Enslage cutter, one 13-horse Stikney gas engine, one refrigerator plant complete with 6-horse Fairbanks Morse engine, almost new.

SUN-DIAL RANCH, Fairview, Ore. Phone Gresham 611

For Sale.
Real bargains in good used machinery.
Miller bean harvester, Owen's bean thrasher.
One Pacific portable dragsaw, nearly new.
One No. 10 DeLaval, one No. 17 DeLaval.
One No. 7 Simplex used cream separator in good condition.
One 8 h. p. gas engine Webster magneto, nearly new.
One 1 1/2 h. p. Fairbanks Morse pumping engine, nearly new.
One 12-inch, 2 1/4-inch, 1 8 1/2-in. used plows.
Guaranteed to be as represented and to do satisfactory work.
W. A. HESSEL, Gresham, Ore.
Tel. 6x2 Tel. 544

SHEPHERD OR COLLIE dog wanted at Columbia View Farm, phone Corbett 62. 11

Notice of Final Settlement.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as administratrix of the estate of Charles Dahlquist, deceased, has filed her final report as such administratrix, with the County Court of Multnomah County, Oregon, and the Court has set Tuesday, the 30th day of September, 1918, at the hour of 9:30 a. m., as the time for hearing said final report.

Any and all persons having objections to said report are hereby notified to appear and make the same known to the Court on said date above mentioned.
Dated July 30, 1918.

JENNIE DAHLQUIST,
Administratrix of the Estate of Charles Dahlquist, Deceased.